

# Insecta, Hemiptera, Rhyparochromidae, Antillocorini, *Paradema oculata* Slater, 1980: Distribution extension in Colombia

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**ABSTRACT:** The distribution of *Paradema oculata* (Hemiptera: Rhyparochromidae) is extended thirty years after this species was first described from Colombia. The new records are from Natural National Parks of Colombia belonging to the states of Amazonas, Boyacá, Magdalena, Putumayo, Valle del Cauca and Vaupés, which are in an elevation range between 60 to 2,600 meters above sea level.

*Paradema oculata* Slater, 1980 (Figure 1A) was described from two specimens which were collected in two different localities. The male holotype was collected in western Colombia (Putumayo) while the female paratype was collected in Guyana (Slater 1980). Five years later, this rhyparochromid was collected in several Brazilian localities (Slater 1985), but there has not been further record of the species from Colombia thirty years after its original description (Slater and O'Donnell 1995).

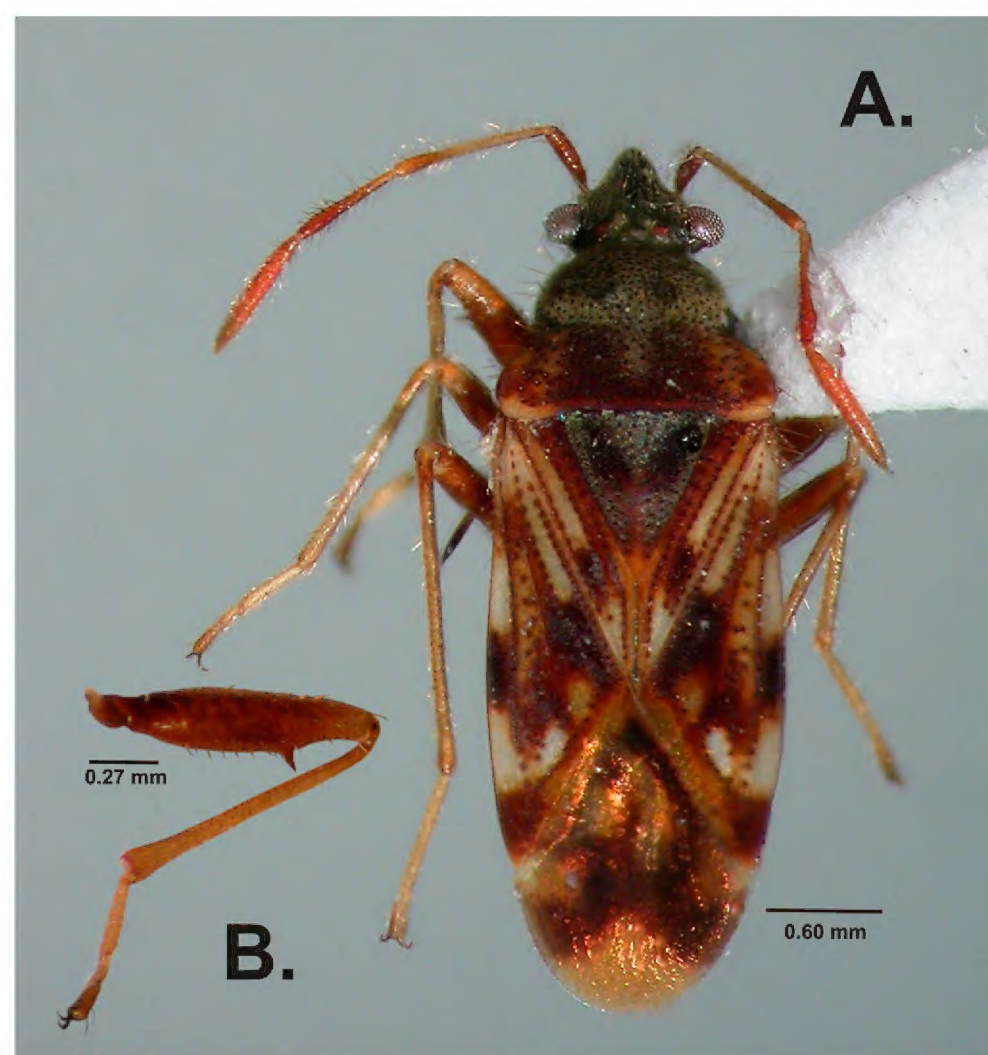
We have had the opportunity of studying several Rhyparochromidae specimens collected in Natural National Parks (NNP) of Colombia, including *P. oculata* specimens. From 2000-2004 field trips were performed by members of the Alexander von Humboldt Institute-Colombia (AvHI) and UAESNNP (Special Administrative Unit of the Natural National Parks System), who used Malaise traps. Specimens were identified following Slater (1980).

We have found five males and five females in eight different locations: Amazonas, Boyacá, Magdalena, Putumayo (including three different localities), Valle del Cauca and Vaupés in an elevation range of 60 to 2,600 meters above sea level.

Specimens examined: COLOMBIA. 1 ♀. Amazonas, Amacayacu NNP, Lorena Cabana. 03°00' S, 69°59' W, 210 masl., 1-15-sep -2001, Deaza, D. coll. [AvHI]. 1 ♀. Amazonas, Amacayacu NNP, San Martin. 03°46' S, 70°18' W, 210 masl., 3-17-dic -2001, Chota, D. coll. [AvHI]. 1 ♂. Boyacá, Iguaque FFS, Chaina Cabana. 05°25' N, 73°27' W, 2,600 masl., 9-31-aug-2001, Roberto, A. coll. [AvHI]. 1 ♂. Putumayo, La Paya NNP, Blanca Stream. 00°01' S, 75°12' W, 330 masl., 24-sep-2001, González, E. coll. [AvHI]. 1 ♂. Putumayo, La Paya NNP, Viviano Cocha path, Cecilio Cocha. 00°08' S, 74°57' W, 200 masl., 26-29-jan-2003, Sarmiento, C. and M. Macanilla, colls. [AvHI]. 1 ♀. Putumayo, La Paya NNP, Chagra Cabana. 00°07' S, 74°56' W, 320 masl., 16-30-dec-2001, Lozano, E. coll. [AvHI]. 1 ♂. Valle del Cauca, Farallones de Cali NNP, Anchicaya. 03°26' N, 76°48' W,

900 masl., 31-jul-14-aug-2001, Sarria, S. coll. [AvHI]. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀. Vaupés, Mosiro-Itajura Biological Station (Caparú), Environmental Center. 01°04' S, 69°31' W, 60 masl., 20-jan-1-feb-2003, Sharkey, M. and D. Arias, colls. [AvHI].

*Paradema oculata* is the only member of the genus to have a ventral spine on the fore femur (Figure 1B) (Slater 1980). Dimorphism for this species was noted in the original description: the Guyana female specimen has the lateral corial margin joining the membrane at a distinct angle while the male specimen has a non-angulate external corial margin (Figure 1A) (Slater 1980). However, among the examined specimens there are no females this. Even though there is variation of this feature, Slater (1985)



**FIGURE 1.** *Paradema oculata*. A. Dorsal view. B. Right fore femur, lateral view. Male specimen from Putumayo, La Paya NNP, Blanca Stream. 2001.



holds that all the specimens reviewed by him belong to the same species, and that such variation can be attributed to geographical variation. This conclusion is drawn by taking into account that no significant differences were present among the collected *P. oculata* specimens. In this article we accept Slater’s reflection and provide the extent of distribution for *P. oculata* in Colombia.

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